

Agricultural.

The Shared Sack:

At Endfield, N. H., the Society of Shakers, seed growers, horticulturists and farmers, have projected and have in good progress, a granite barn one hundred and fifty feet in length, by fifty in width, (for the accommodation of fifty choice cows) to be roofed with slate from Wales. Mr. Elkins, the designer and architect, estimates the cost at \$15,000, and gives the following description of it:—

The location and arrangements of this barn edifice, are in many respects peculiar, and in all respects admirable. Its outer walls are of stone and its roof of slate. It is located across a gentle ravine, opening from bank to bank, and so arranged that teams laden with hay or straw, may enter either gate, precipitate the load in the bay below, pass on, and make their egress at the other end. Such a situation has enabled them to extend a cellar its whole length for the reception of the manure both solid and liquid, which are kept from elevation or otherwise escaping downwards, by a plank floor laid upon a cistern of clay, wrought as a bed of mortar. The deepest of the ground upon the backside of the barn renders ingress and egress to and from the cellar convenient and easy for carrying pond-mud and manure. The cows will be sheltered all upon the south side of the barn, and in one continuous longitudinal stable, sixteen feet in width, with walls plastered inwardly with lime mortar, and leaving a walk behind the guitars, of four feet in width, and a corridor or passage between the chutes and mows upon the north side, (which may preserve the warmth of the larch throughout,) sufficiently wide for a horse and cart (6 pass.) which is often convenient when feeding with green food.

The profits above the cows are a depository for litter, which is let down through a trap door in the rear of the cows; and also, for a herdman's office.

All these arrangements render it perhaps the most convenient, and it is undoubtedly the most expensive barn in America. Its height to the eaves, upon the back side is to be thirty-four feet; galleries, eight feet (including timber,) and scalds, sixteen feet. Flanking for teams framed four feet below the eaves.

In 1831, average wages at Lowell, Mass., in the factories, for females, thirty-three cents a day; for males, eighty cents, clear of board; or fifty-two cents a day for females, and one dollar twelve cents for males, without board. The wages in 1840 were precisely the same there.

The wages of labor at Greenwich Hospital, England, for carpenters, brick layers and masons, doubled from 1785 to 1828, (from 2s 6d per day to 5s.)

The weekly wages of husbandry labor in England, in 1700, were equal to the price of fifty-four pints of wheat; in 1790, to eighty-two pints; in 1832, to ninety pints. (64 pints makes a bushel.)

From Wm. Penn's cash book, it appears that in 1663, it required 137 days of unskilled labor to earn a ton of flour—cash wages at 33 cents a day. In 1834, such a laborer at Philadelphia, could earn a ton of flour in 78 days—cash wages 75 cents per ton. Flour was at the former period \$45.34; at the latter \$58.22 per ton.

Thus, in 12 years in England, the wages of unskilled labor has nearly doubled when estimated in wheat—in cash they had quite doubled, and in nearly all other commodities they had many times multiplied their nominal value. Even in the year 1813, a cottager Sunday last cost 20s; now 7s; a shirt 10s 6d, now 3s; calico 2s 9d, now 6d; brown sugar 10d, now 4d. In 14 years, from 1829 to 1841, cotton cloth fell from 12.3d to 6d. In these years the price of cloth diminished fifty-one per cent, wages remaining in money price the same. But what is more remarkable, the money price of all the British and Irish productions and manufactures exported from England had fallen in these 14 years full forty per cent. This reduction continued steadily till 1850. \$41.63 would purchase as much of these articles which make up the uniform exports of Great Britain, as \$24 would have purchased thirty years before.

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MILK COWS.

I have never kept more than twelve to fifteen cows, and so far as my experience goes, I have come to the conclusion that it is best to keep good ones, and no more than I can keep well. When they come to the barn in the fall, I am careful to give them a change of feed as much as possible. To those that do not give milk, I give the poorer hay, and occasionally corn backs, &c., until about six weeks before calving, when I give them better hay and some grain. By this way of managing, the flesh that the cow puts on her own industry in summer, is easily kept on through the winter, with a little extra care, which enables her to bring a good strong healthy calf, worth at least five dollars when four weeks old. To the cows that I milk through the winter, I give good hay, giving them for a change a fiddling of clover, lucerne and rye (if we have it) almost every day. The clever always intend to use up, thus the first of March. I feed them on the chop twice a day, mixing a few hours before feeding, giving them about four qts. of short and two quarts of cob-meal a day, with about half a bushel of cut hay of poor quality, with a table spoonful of salt at each time of feeding. This I think produces more milk than the same quantity of grain given in any other way. Great care should be taken not to excite the cow when driving to water or pasture. If the boys must drive them, do not let but one drives at a time. Kindness pours out the milk and lays on the fat. Kicking cows are always plenty where there are kicking milkers. I know it by experience. It is a true and old saying, "that good pastures make fat calves," and it is equally true, that much feed makes much milk. As to the different breeds of cows I have not had much experience. I have one that is called the creampot breed, which is one of the best I have ever seen for milk. There are quite a number of half-blooded Ayrshires in the neighborhood, which have the name and appearance of being good milkers. I am rather partial to the old native breed for milkers, when I can get the right pattern; that is, I want a cow of good size, one that will make fat and a half or six hundred of beef when fatted; wide between the eyes, small horns, long slender neck, head inclining downward, rather a thin skin, broad across the kidneys, a small tail, small flatish legs the upper large, running well forward and back, equally quartered, and the teats well apart, thin thighs, and last, though not least, a large crooked milk vein running well forward, with a large hole at the end. One thing more should be taken into consideration, and that is, the disposition, which can almost always be told by the countenance. Tame ness and docility of temper greatly enhance the value. One that feeds at ease, and one that does not break over fences, and is kind to their associates, will always yield more milk than one of the opposite disposition. When I buy a cow of the above description, I am pretty sure I have got a good one, and think the above marks are a very safe guide to purchase by.—*New England Farmer.*

LABOR AND ITS REWARDS.

There is a great difference in the relation which capital bears to labor in this country and in Europe; in Europe capital is the master of labor; in this country labor is the master of capital. The law of supply and demand regulates all things; capital, labor, even the increase and decrease of population, itself. The National Encyclopaedia publishes the following interesting facts relative to wages of labor:

The average wages of agricultural laborers in England last year, were forty cents a day. The wages of journeyman carpenters now in Waterford, Ireland, are eighty-three cents a day.

In Central India the wages of a field-laborer are six-six cents a day he finding his board; a woman receives 4 1/2 cents a day; and boys 3 cents—a house-servant is better paid, and they are compelled to wear their clothes.

Thirty years ago a field-laborer cost his owner in the Southern States less than a dollar a week, (interest on his price and cost of keeping,) now the cost is twice as much.

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